



Dr. Paul A. Johnsgard

A Wood Duck and Her Ducklings stay close together so she can protect them from enemies. Most ducklings can swim on the day they are born, but they cannot fly for several weeks.

DUCK is a bird with a thick body covered with waterproof feathers. Ducks have webbed feet, and are related to geese and swans. But ducks have shorter necks and wings and flatter bills, and they quack or whistle rather than honk. Male ducks are called *drakes*, and females are called *ducks*.

Ducks live near rivers, lakes, and oceans; in muddy, tropical lowlands; and in prairie and mountain marshes. Every winter, flocks of ducks fly thousands of miles south from the Arctic Ocean to places where the water does not freeze.

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Most ducks are good to eat, and some taste like fish. Farmers raise most of the ducks that people eat, but many wild ducks are also killed for food.

The Body of a Duck

Ducks spend most of the time in the water, and their webbed feet make them fine swimmers. Their thin legs are far back on their bodies, and the feet serve as paddles. Ducks spread their three toes and stretch out the webbing when they swim. But their legs and feet, which help ducks swim easily, make it hard for them to walk. The birds waddle clumsily on land.

The long necks of ducks allow them to dive or reach down through shallow water to pick food off the bottom. Ducks that get food from the water have large, broad bills with edges that let the water out. Some

Dabbling Duck (Anatini)

Mallard

Anas platyrhynchos
Found in Northern Hemisphere
(28 inches, or 71 centimeters)

Ruddy Duck (Oxyurini)

Ruddy Duck

Oxyura jamaicensis
Found in North and South America and West Indies
(17 inches, or 43 centimeters)

Wood Duck (Cairinini)

Mandarin Duck

Aix galericulata
Found in Eastern Asia and Japan
(20 inches, or 51 centimeters)



began mining lead ore in 1788 along the Mississippi River south of the present city of Dubuque. He had a Spanish title to his claim and named it "The Mine of Spain." He earned the friendship of his Indian neighbors by learning their language and trading with them. They gave him a chieftain's funeral when he died. He was born in Quebec province, Canada. THOMAS D. CLARK



Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum

The Spanish Ducat, above, was used in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. In the 1900's, ducats were used in Austria, Czechoslovakia, the East Indies, The Netherlands, and Yugoslavia.

DUCAT, *DUHK uht*, is a coin first issued by Roger II of Sicily, Duke of Apulia, in the mid-1100's. It was called a ducat because it was issued by authority of a duchy. Later the coin was used in all southern European countries, either in silver or in gold. The silver ones were worth between 75 cents and \$1.10, and the gold ones, \$1.46 to \$2.32.

BURTON H. HOBSON

DUCCIO DI BUONINSEGNA, *DOO choh dee BWOHN een SEHN yah* (1250?-1319?), was the first great painter from Siena, Italy. He became noted for the graceful faces and the soft drapery of his figures. From 1308 to 1311, he painted *The Maestà*, the great altarpiece of the cathedral in Siena. It shows the Madonna enthroned, surrounded by many angels and saints, and is considered one of the masterpieces of Italian painting. Duccio also created miniature paintings for books. He was born in Siena. See also JESUS CHRIST (picture: Jesus Performed Many Miracles).

WOLFGANG LOTZ

DU CHAILLU, PAUL. See EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY (table: Explorers of Africa).

DUCHAMP, *doo SHAHN*, **MARCEL** (1887-1968), was a French artist and a leader of the modern movement in art. Duchamp created witty, imaginative paintings and other works that challenged the traditional ideas of artistic quality and good taste. His unconventional works helped develop an atmosphere of creative freedom for other artists.

Duchamp's best-known painting is *Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2* (1912). It caused a sensation in 1913 when it was displayed at the New York Armory Show, the first large exhibition of modern art in the United States. This painting breaks the human body into a sequence of planes and thus shows the influence of the style called *cubism*. The painting outraged and baffled many viewers, to whom it symbolized the unintelligibility of modern art.

Many of Duchamp's works were simply everyday objects that he gave odd titles and exhibited as art. He called these works *ready-mades*. Duchamp's most controversial ready-made was a common urinal that he entitled *Fountain*. He signed it with the name "R. Mutt."

By designating such ordinary objects as works of art, Duchamp hoped to provoke people into examining their own standards for judging art. His use of mass-produced objects as artistic works helped inspire the pop art movement of the late 1950's and the 1960's (see POP ART).

Duchamp ridiculed art itself in his version of the *Mona Lisa*, the famous portrait by the great Italian painter Leonardo da Vinci. Duchamp used a pencil to draw a mustache and goatee on a small reproduction of the original.

Duchamp was born in Blainville, France, near Rouen. In 1904, he went to Paris, where he met other artists who later became leaders of modern art movements. Duchamp shared many ideas with artists known as *dadaists* and *surrealists*, but he was not identified exclusively with any group. He settled in the United States in 1942.

ANN LEE MORGAN

See also DADAISM; PAINTING (Dadaism; picture: *Chocolate Grinder, No. 1*); SURREALISM.

DUCHESS. See DUKE.



Oil painting on canvas (1912); Philadelphia Museum of Art, Louise and Walter Arensberg Collection

Nude Descending a Staircase, No. 2, is Marcel Duchamp's most famous painting. It caused a sensation at the Armory Show of modern art in New York City in 1913. The painting shows motion by blending a series of movements into one picture.